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the theory of value are either repudiated or modified. "Socialism is a tendency, not a revealed dogma, and therefore it is modified in its forms of expression from generation to generation" (p. 195). "The Socialist movement will return to idealism" we are told by our optimistic author (p. 211). Marx is characterized as "a commentator on Socialism, not the inspired instrument through which the Socialist faith was revealed" (p. 212).

Despite the somewhat partisan nature of the treatment, the man who wishes a general knowledge of the development and present status of the most vital form of Socialism will find in Mr. Macdonald's book an able and readable presentation. The brief but selected bibliography will be found of value to the student.

Dictionnaire de sociologie phalanstérienne. By E. SILBERLING. Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie, 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+459. Fr. 15.

Believing that the doctrines of Charles Fourier have been misinterpreted and misjudged, and recognizing that a proper understanding of the teaching of "the Master" demands "an application and penetration of which few readers are capable," Mr. Silberling has attempted to bring those scattered and somewhat obscure tenets within easy reach of the student. His treatment consists in an alphabetical arrangement of all the terms used by Fourier, with the context in each case in Fourier's own words and the exact reference to the book and the page on which it is found. This is supplemented in many cases by brief explanatory notes in italics, written by Mr. Silberling.

The book represents several years of painstaking and scholarly work and students of Fourier will welcome this guide to his complete works. The introduction, penned by M. A. Alhiaza, is ridiculously extravagant. Its saving feature is its brevity.

Post-Mortem Use of Wealth. By DANIEL S. LEMSEN. New York: Putnam, 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+131. \$1.50 net.

This unique little book is intended to present "certain guiding principles for planning a wise disposition of large or small estates both during life and after death." Part I, of eighty-five pages, deals with the legal considerations necessary in devising property and is written by the author; Part II, of forty pages, is made up of short contributions concerning the ethical debt of the testator to humanity, written by Felix Adler, Charles F. Aked, James J. Fox, David H. Greer, Newell Dwight Hillis, F. de Sola Mendes, Henry W. Warren, and David G. Wylie.

The only real value of the book is in the impression which it leaves with the reader of the great possibilities for beneficial use of wealth before and after death, and in its lesson that care should be taken to avoid the unfortunate litigations and disruptions of friendships that are so often the results of legally inefficient wills. The contributions to the ethical consideration of the subject

are very commonplace, and barring the prestige which attaches itself to the names of the authors as they appear on the title-page are of little practical value to the book.

Beginnings in Agriculture. By ALBERT RUSSEL MANN. New York: Macmillan, 1911. 8vo, pp. xii+341. \$0.75 net.

The book, as the introduction informs us, is intended to be used in the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools. It is divided into four parts: (1) the affairs of the farm—treating of general matters of interest in relation to the farm; (2) the soil; (3) farm plants; and (4) farm animals. Each of the sixty-four chapters composing these parts is followed by a set of practical questions and problems. The book is well written, in a style suitable to the grade of pupils for which it is intended, and is well illustrated. It seems unusually well adapted both to create an interest in the important work of scientific farm management, and to lay the elementary foundation for the same.

Increasing Human Efficiency in Business. By WALTER DILL SCOTT. New York: Macmillan, 1911. 8vo, pp. 339. \$1.25 net.

This work is written in a very interesting and popular fashion. The method employed by the author is that of presenting concrete illustrations taken from the business world, rather than the formulation of any rules and principles. The volume is replete with examples of the methods used by various business houses to increase the efficiency of their employees, all of which are extremely suggestive but nevertheless convince the reader that each particular case demands its own solution. A careful consideration of the work indicates that the author had arrived at the same conclusion and that his caution had prevented anything in the form of dogmatism. The volume is intended primarily for those interested in business administration and not for the general public.

Englands Schatz durch den Aussenhandel. By THOMAS MUN. Vienna [and Leipzig], 1911. 8vo, pp. 211. Translated from the original English edition by Dr. RUDOLF BIACH.

The translation of this well-known economic classic into the German language is preceded by a long and detailed analysis of mercantile tenets as expressed by Thomas Mun. These are interpreted in the light of the economic situation of the time, and the study is a valuable contribution to the economic literature of this early period.